S.P. T.R. 161

(illegitimate children). The death rate is 34 per 1,000. This is indeed a large number, but the number of births greatly surpasses it. The annual population increase is 1.5%, being about 2 million souls. The proportion is not the same in all the regions. Those in which the increase is the most considerable are New Russia, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. Those in which it is the least are the Baltic region and the earea about Moscow. In European Russia--excluding Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus--the annual increase has been figured at 1.41%. In 1900, it rose as high as 1.83%.

S.P. T.R. 166

Emigration and immigration are for Russia phenomena of no importance. What is much more important is the movement of the population within the Empire. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century a strong centrifugal movement towards the south and east was to be observed. Very large masses, especially from southern Russia, /37/ were moving constantly towards New Russia, the regions beyond the Volga, the southern Ural, Siberia, Turkestan, etc. The emigration of Great Russians towards the south is of special interest from the viewpoint of the Ukrainian problem.

S.P. T.R. 167

Emigration to overseas countries has been carried on mainly through German ports. It is particularly directed towards America. To the present it has been of very slight importance, if one considers the immense size of the nation. However, it has been increasing constantly. From 1893 to 1902, it was at the rate of 30,000 persons per year during the first five year period, and of 45,000 per year during the last five years; in 1903, it exceeded 72,000 persons. The greatest number of them migrated to North America (94.3% in 1903). The others went to Argentina (the Parana), to Africa (beginning in 1903) and to Canada.

S.P. T.R. 212

The education of the people is still only slightly developed. If one excludes Poland and Finland, there are to be found only about 22.9% literate (32.6% men and 13.7% women). In Poland, the proportion is 30.5% (34.2% for men, 26.8% for women). More than 30% are found in the Finnish guberniyas, and especially in those which have large cities, Esthonia (79%), Livonia (77.5%), Kurland (70.9%), St. Petersburg (55.1%), Moscow (40.2%), Kovno (41.9%), Warsaw (39.1%), Suwalki (37.4%), Yaroslavl' (36.2%), /38/ Plock (33.5%), the Black Sea guberniya (31.2%), Siedlec (30%), Piotrków (30.9%). In 24 guberniyas the figure is less than 20% and even less than 15% in several others (those of Penza and of Pskov).

S.P. C. 146 161

What is much more serious is that the Czech areas are losing population to the profit of the German sections. (In Moravia it is completely the contrary). In 1890 33.46% of the Czechs in Bohemia were living in German areas; in 1900 there were already 34.61% of them. During this ten year period the birth rate in the German sections was 8.1% for the Germans, and only 4.8% among the Czechs of the Czech sections. These phenomena are explained by the importance of German industry which attracts the Czechs into the German areas.

S.P. C. 148 177

Already the Germans--at least /125/ the sensible ones--recognize that it is impossible to Germanize the Czechs. The chauvinists alone still dared to hope for it, especially those who consider Bohemia as a lock which one can burst asunder in order to open to the German race an access to the Adriatic. But they are fooling themselves, as are those who believe that the Poles of the Kindom of Prussia can be denationalized.

S.P. C. 101

The situation of the Slovaks in Hungary is not nearly so good; they are deprived of all political rights and, following the example of what is happening in Prussia, they are being threatened with expropriation. Nevertheless, they continue to stand against the Magyars within their ancient boundaries, they give way only very slightly within these boundaries, and, were it not for the Magyarization which is being energetically imposed upon the nation, especially upon the upper classes, and for a rather considerable emigration, the people would be able to hold their own, all the more since they are constantly assimilating Polish and Russian elements in the north and east of their territory.

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When in 1900 I drew up my ethnographic map for the Slovaks, the Russians protested against the figures which the statistics showed to their detriment. It has been demonstrated that the progress of the Slovaks had not been as rapid as I had thought, but it exists nevertheless. All of eastern Slovakia is nothing but Russia which has been Slovakized, and this assimilation is continuing.

S.P. C. 178 [144]

/126/ S 24. Differentiation.--The primitive differentiation of the tribes has left no important trace among the Czechs. All of the shades of difference have been leveled off by time and those which relate to the physical aspects, to the languages, to costume in these latter days, have almost entirely disappeared.

1: Niederle--97 E-5 1911 E16 Slavic Peoples
Serbs EF6
Croats EF4

years that Serbia has recognized how much she has lost and how little she has gained: for the region of Novi Pazar and of Kosovo is the keystone of her future. The Albanian question is a vital question to Serbia. S.P. S.B. 167 175 000

Furthermore, in the Serbian section of the Balkan peninsula, there have been many internal migrations between the different regions, migrations which recently have been studied by Mr. Cvijic. In these movements Serbia played a passive role; an active role was played by Hercegovina, by Montenegro, and by a portion of Macedonia. S.P. S.B. 166

/155/ If the Serbs in the southwest withdrew before the Albanians, in the northeast they withdrew before the Rumanians. This is what is found not only in the Hungarian Banat, where a great number of Rumanian villages bear Serb names, but also in the Kingdom of Serbia where, at a bend of the Danube, between Milonovac and Zajecar, the Rumanians have penetrated in compact masses and where the Serbs have been unable to absorb them. It even appears, according to Mr. Resetar, that they are increasing in numbers, even though the official statistics try to diminish their number. For 1900, 89, 873 of them[1] were enumerated; but there were also 32, 556 bilingual persons speaking Serbian. To compensate for these losses, one may point out the success of the Serbo-Croat national group in Dalmatia, where the sea-coast which previously was Roman, is rapidly becoming Slavisized. This Slavisation did not take place immediately upon the arrival of the Slavs in Roman Dalmatia, but was the result of a long process which in part Slavisized the Romans and in part forced them to migrate. It was only in the Seventeenth Century that the Romans disappeared,[2] and a few vestiges of their former tongue remained as a sort of slang in the island of Krk (Veglia) until the end of the nineteenth century. S.P. S.B. 563 167 S.B. S.B 167 S.B. C. [191]

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Split (Spalato) and Dubrovnik (Ragusa) were already Slavic. At the time of the Turkish invasions the Adriatic seacoast was first depopulated, then colonized again. From the neighborhood of Zadar (Zara) Slav colonies crossed into southern Italy /156/ where their descendants can still be found today. We shall speak of them in a short while. S.P. C.r. S.B. 175 167

On the western frontier of Serbia between the Morava, the Timok, and the Pirot, there was for a long time a transitional zone S.P. S.B

[1] [Rumanians in the Kingdom of Serbia--Analyst] 563

[2] [Along the Dalmation coast--Analyst] 167

S.P. B. 176 167 In this region, before the arrival of the Turks, there were settled a large number of Pecheneg, Uzi, and Cumaeans (whose descendants are today called Gagauz) and later on the Tatars.

It seems that the earliest Turkish colonization took place in the region of Deliorman towards the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries and later on at Tuzluk and at Gerilovo. The Ragusan Pavle Gjordjic, who traveled in these areas, reported a numerous Turkish population at Gerilovo*, at Deliorman, and in the Dobrudja. These areas were not completely assimilated by the Turks until the seventeenth century, and in the case of Gerilovo*, not until the eighteenth century. But many Turkish villages still retain their Slavic names.

All this Turkish colonization in the northeast of Bulgaria evidently had as an object the securing of passageways of the Balkans, especially after the defeats suffered in the war against King Wladyslaw of Poland in 1443.

S.P. B. 101 167 Of the original Slav population there remain only a few rare traces near Provadiya, Shumla (now Kolarovgrad), and Razgrad. Also in the sixteenth century a great number of Turks, Yurvks*, and Koniars* came from Asia to settle in certain parts of Thrace and of Macedonia.

S.P. B 101 166 The old Slavic Bulgars, after the arrival of the Turks, naturally withdrew into the mountainous regions. In the sixteenth century their boundary was formed by the towns of Devna*, Monastir (now Bitolj), Krivnia*, Ravna*, Nenovo*, /188/ Nevcha*, Kaludjerica, Divdiedovo*, Novo Selo, or, in other words, the line from Varna (now Stalin) to Shumla (now Kolarovgrad). But towards the south the Slav element soon began again to take over and regain the terrian. The Osmanlis perished little by little in the perpetual wars and were not replaced by new colonists. On the other hand, new Bulgars arrived from the northern areas (Lovech, Nikopol), a scene of constant troubles and danger.

S.P. B. 175 167 It was on the banks of the Danube that the principal wars were fought and the Slavs moved away from there in all directions. Upon this emigration movement which is a very old one, we have no documentation until after the seventeenth century. Thus we know that in the course of the year 1741 Bulgar colonies went to settle in the Banat of Temesvar where their descendants are still established at Vinga, and Benesov*. From 1752 to 1754 a great number of Bulgars

[i.e. in northeast Bulgaria--Analyst]

4: Cross L-5 (no date) 1948 E16 Slavs E16

175* 643 This process was occasionally delayed, if not arrested, by the appearance of competent princes who reëstablished for brief periods the stability and prestige of Kievan authority. For example, Vladimir Monomakh (1113-1125), grandson of Yaroslav, fought during his entire adult life either against the nomad Polovtsi or to maintain the unity of the principality against his kinsfolk, but such formal agreements as were reached for the assignment of domains to the various princely families were seldom of long standing. At the same time, the minor principalities of the western border were exposed to Polish or Hungarian aggression, and many southern frontier towns in the steppe country were either wiped out by the Polovtsi or abandoned because they might be.

175* 661 567 The confusion which prevailed during the sixty years after Yaroslav's death in 1054 marks the onset of the decline of Kiev. While the feuds and disputes among the kindred princes were fought out by the princes themselves and their servitors, the lower classes of the population—the free peasants and the humble urban artisans—saw their fields laid waste and their earning power curtailed. If one prince occupied by force the domain of another and then was forced to withdraw, he frequently dragged off with him on his retirement the peasantry of the area he had temporarily occupied, and turned them into slaves in his own district. The result was a decrease in the free population and an enormous increase in the number of slaves available for work on princely estates.

175* 662 ● 166 By the end of the reign of Yaroslav the steppe country for one hundred miles or more south of Kiev had been settled by an agricultural population composed partly of free farmers, partly of war captives whom Yaroslav had located there, and partly by semicivilized pagans who had given up their nomad existence to live peacefully among their former foes and to form a sort of border militia. It was on this frontier population that the raids of the Polovtsi fell most heavily. The resulting migration from these exposed positions was most marked after 1125, but it began almost half a century

4: Cross L-5 (no date) 1948 E16 Slavs E16

earlier, and is reflected in the increased importance of the more remote northeastern domains of Rostov, Suzdal, and Murom, between the Oka and the Volga where the nomad menace did not reach.

While the inarticulate masses bore the brunt of the crisis, the wealth of the ruling class was for the moment not impaired, but rather enhanced. As long as the princes and their retainers were prosperous, the wealth of the Church also increased by grants and gifts. Monasteries multiplied and new churches were erected. Contact with Byzantium was still preserved. Through the expansion of the hierarchy under Greek guidance and example, the intellectual progress initiated by Yaroslav was intensified. To be sure, this culture remained aristocratic and ecclesiastical, but in this respect it hardly differed from the contemporary civilization of Western Europe, even though deprived of the continuity of classical tradition which lay at the root of the culture developed under the aegis of Rome. Marital alliances with German, Hungarian, and Polish princely families show at the same time that the Russian princes attached but slight importance to differences between the Eastern and Western Churches even after the schism of 1054.

No sooner had Vladimir Monomach died in 1125 when strife among the princes became rife once more. Competition for the control of Novgorod developed between the prince of Kiev and Monomach's son George whose domain lay at Suzdal in the northeast. Rival princes sacked and plundered one another's domains. One unpopular prince was even lynched by the angry Kievan populace. In 1149, Prince George captured Kiev himself, thus proving the vitality and resources of the northeastern area, but was unable to hold the metropolis permanently before 1155. When George died in 1160, however, the city had been fought over so constantly in the previous thirty years that practically all its dependent territory had been nipped off by neighboring principalities and it had been stripped of every element of its political prestige. Hence the possession of Kiev no longer conferred upon the ruling prince

4: Cross L-5 (no date) 1948 E16 Slavs E16

175* set up his capital at Sarai on the lower Volga, just below Stalingrad, to which for two centuries the Russian princes, who were the vassals of Tartars, traveled to make submission.

175* The Tartar invasion aggravated the depopulation of the
●166 Kiev area which had begun under the Polovtsian menace. About the year 1300, even the metropolitan bishop of Kiev moved to Vladimir on the Klyazma, east of Moscow, and the remaining population took to the forests and hills. The result was a concentration of new settlements in the area immediately south of Moscow and considerable additions to the population of the western principality of Galicia-Volhynia, which became known as Little Russia, as opposed to Great Russia of the northeast. At the same time the northwestern principalities fell more and more into the hands of the rising Lithuanian state. The Galician-Volhynian principate was in a fair way to becoming an important national unit when it was devastated in 1283 by a Tartar expedition into Poland, with the result that Volhynia was taken over by the Lithuanians and Galicia by the Poles, who have held it intermittently from 1349 to the beginning of the second World War.

175* The economic results of the Tartar invasions were drastic even in the northeast. What national wealth was not destroyed by their pillage was extracted piecemeal by the process of collecting tribute. A population which had previously lived by hunting and fishing, importing its grain from the more fertile south, was now obliged to practice agriculture on com-
[439] paratively unfavorable soil. A small amount of outside trade in furs, honey, and wax was maintained in order to secure silver with which to pay taxes, but domestic commerce was
175* paralyzed and did not recover till the fifteenth century. Fur-
421 thermore, even prior to the Tartar conquest, the Russian princes, despite their mobility, had begun to acquire fixed estates and thus to become landed proprietors. This process was accelerated by the Tartar hegemony since, for one thing, it was easier to collect tribute from a prince who was fixed, and besides it was difficult to obtain grants of new domains